

SFTPb Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP16320c**Specification**

SFTPb Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P07988](#)**SFTPb Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6439**Other Names**

Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein B, SP-B, 18 kDa pulmonary-surfactant protein, 6 kDa protein, Pulmonary surfactant-associated proteolipid SPL(Phe), SFTPb, SFTP3

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SFTPb Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** SFTPb**Synonyms** SFTP3**Function**

Pulmonary surfactant-associated proteins promote alveolar stability by lowering the surface tension at the air-liquid interface in the peripheral air spaces. SP-B increases the collapse pressure of palmitic acid to nearly 70 millinewtons per meter.

Cellular Location

Secreted, extracellular space, surface film.

SFTPb Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

SFTPb Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

SFTPB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

SFTPB is the pulmonary-associated surfactant protein B (SPB), an amphipathic surfactant protein essential for lung function and homeostasis after birth. Pulmonary surfactant is a surface-active lipoprotein complex composed of 90% lipids and 10% proteins which include plasma proteins and apolipoproteins SPA, SPB, SPC and SPD. The surfactant is secreted by the alveolar cells of the lung and maintains the stability of pulmonary tissue by reducing the surface tension of fluids that coat the lung. The SPB enhances the rate of spreading and increases the stability of surfactant monolayers in vitro. Multiple mutations in this gene have been identified, which cause pulmonary surfactant metabolism dysfunction type 1, also called pulmonary alveolar proteinosis due to surfactant protein B deficiency, and are associated with fatal respiratory distress in the neonatal period. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been identified.

SFTPB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Baekvad-Hansen, M., et al. Eur. Respir. J. (2010) In press : Kim, W.J., et al. Eur. Respir. J. (2010) In press : Schuurhof, A., et al. Pediatr. Pulmonol. 45(6):608-613(2010) Cho, M.H., et al. Respir. Res. 11, 30 (2010) : Chaiworapongsa, T., et al. J. Matern. Fetal. Neonatal. Med. 21(9):663-670(2008)